not regard the plan at all; six give buildings of expensive and permanent character; four of them are magnificent palaces; four take liberties with the scale; eight make the body of the building of extravagant height; and the five who comply with the conditions in other respects, give mere sheds without character or architectural effect.

It is mortifying to look round the walls, and see some half-dozen designs which have strictly complied with the rules, and have as much or more merit than those selected, wholly unnoticed. I do not know whether it is from motives of courtesy so many foreigners are honoured by notice. One thing is clear, they have violated all sort of rule and requirement; there are scarcely two which would be at all suitable for the purpose, and these are merely a collection of sheds without effect or architectural character. On the whole, I cannot but consider the entire affair as likely to do serious injury to the profession (especially as the act of a committee of *architects*), and I do hope it will be taken up by abler hands than mine. You, Sir, have already made some powerful remarks on the subject; let me hope that you will continue to follow them up, and that they may lead to what we never have seen yet, "perfect fair play in competition."

A Non-Competitor.

You were quite right when you said, some time ago, that the plan of an architect at Islington had been mainly adopted by the committee. I assert positively that they took the idea of their plan from Mr. Courtney's plan, yet I do not find his name among the eighteen.

One acting with them.

CURVES.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

At Mr. Jopling's fifth attendance, Somerset House, on the 11th instant, after pointing out the triangular adjustments of one of his double crank apparatus, which directs to a vast variety of beautiful curves, considered applicable as forms for vases, &c., he then explained the relation of the cardioid to the cone. Finding that by different apparatus the cardioid is produced by the reciprocity of those motions which produce the ellipse, and as the ellipse is a section of a cone, he said, he has, for several years, frequently inquired what, in reference to the cone, is the cardioid? There is now little doubt but that the cardioid was known to the ancient Greeks; yet, in mathematical works of the present day, the first notice of it only appears in the sixteenth century, and it is known as the "cardioid of M. Carré?" and what is described as "Pascal's snail" is a part of it.

But to the inquiry, what is the cardioid in reference to the cone, no answer has been given, nor any explanation found in any work. The lecturer had, on various occasions, for the like period of time, explained, by means of a continuous chain, crossed and looped over a cone, what he considered indications of a series of nodated cardioids. At length he found, that simply by applying a circular disk of paper in different positions on the surface of a cone, from the apex downwards, he could obtain a gradation of lines on the conical surface, from the cuspidated cardioid, through a series of inflected and oblate forms.

He then tried to produce the nodated forms by similar means; but on making a flat ring of paper to represent the chain, and putting it on the cone, it would neither lie close on its surface, nor could it be properly or easily so applied by bending or twisting. In order to do this nicely it was found that the ring must be *cut* (Columbus's egg over again); this being done, the flat ring of paper, or a circular disk with a cut towards its centre, could then be passed twice round the cone, laid close to the surface, and thus produce the gradation of nodated lines previously indicated by the chain.

By ocular and practical geometrical demonstration this is made evident, and proves that these several lines produced by circular disks and rings, applied on the surface of a cone, are, when projected on the plane of its base, the true cardioid of M. Carré, and all accompanying changes. As to the applications of this simple discovery, it may be briefly stated that a conical surface has the property of changing the curvature of circular disks or rings applied to it—increasing and decreasing the radius of curvature at different points; inflecting, cuspidating, and nodating.

Mr. Jopling shewed that the conical surface changes simple right lines (straight lines drawn on paper, or right-lined strips of paper) into various pleasing curved forms. Further, that the ellipse, and, indeed, any true line, may be applied to the surface of a cone in a similar way, and produce regulated changes in their forms.

CHURCH-BUILDING NEWS.

The contracts for the restoration and repair of the chancel and chancel aisles of Wimborne Minster are taken, and the work will be shortly commenced. The contractors are,—for masons' and excavators' work, Mr. James Knott, Wimborne,—for carpenters' and ironmongers' work, Messrs. Gover and Son, Winchester,—plumbers' and painters' work, Mr. Matthew Hall, London: architects, Messrs. Morris and Hebson, London.——It is proposed to enlarge St. John's Church, Moulsham, by the addition of north and south transepts and other extensions, with 300 additional sittings, and also of a bell tower and spire. The plan has been furnished by Mr. James Clarke, diocesan architect, and is prepared so that the transepts &c. can be first added. The edifice itself cost about 3,000*l*. The estimated cost of the new works will be, for—

	£.	s.	d.
North transept	358	3	0
South transept	358	3	0
Chancel, north chancel, aisle chancel, and vestry	495	15	0
For increase of accommodation.... £	1,212	1	0
Tower	654	16	0
Spire	430	0	0
Porches	147	6	0
£	1,232	2	0

A committee has been appointed by a meeting of parishioners reported in the *Chelmsford Chronicle* to open a subscription list.——St. Jude's Church, Birmingham, the foundation-stone of which is to be laid on 24th proximo, is to contain 1,300 sittings, a thousand of them free. The contract was taken for 2,810*l*., and is to be completed by Midsummer, 1851. The subscriptions are still about 800*l*. short, according to *Aris's Gazette*.——The newly-erected Roman Catholic Church of St. Thomas of Canterbury, at Erdington, was consecrated on Tuesday week. It has been erected in the Early Decorated style, with nave, aisles, and chapels, and, at the sole cost of the Rev. Daniel Haigh, a convert, from designs by Mr. C. Hansom, of Clifton; sculpture by Mr. Henry Lane. The cost is estimated at about 12,000*l*. or 14,000*l*. in addition to an endowment of 200*l*. a-year.——The new church at Swindon, founded on Friday in last week, is to be built on an elevated site given by Mr. A. Goddard, M.P. The style will be Decorated Early English, with tower and spire, nave and aisles, north and south transepts and chapels, and the building is to accommodate 1,000 persons.——In consequence of a desire to enlarge the parish church of St. Andrew, Rugby, a plan has been got from Mr. Fergusson, in which he proposes to erect, in the first instance, transepts and a new chancel, and gradually to rebuild the entire church on an enlarged scale. By the new transepts and their galleries he proposes to provide 450 additional sittings. On the completion of the entire church, this number would be increased to 1,000 additional sittings for adults. The estimated cost of transepts and chancel is 4,000*l*. and the remaining portion a like sum. Great part of the sittings are to be free. A subscription is to be entered into immediately, but the rebuilding itself is to be carried out by an accumulating fund.——The rebuilding of Scott-street Wesleyan Chapel, Hull, is contemplated. The building is to be an enlarged one, and not quite so plain as the present. Its exterior (says the *Packet*) will probably resemble Wesley Chapel, Humber-street (which is of stock bricks), but on a larger scale. The cost is, we hear, estimated at about 3,000*l*. The chapel was built forty-seven years ago, and the need of increased accommodation has been successively felt prior to the erection of Waltham-street, Humber-street, Great Thornton-street, and Kingston Chapels.——The new Congregational Church at Newbro'-bar, Scarborough, designed by Mr. R. Brown, of Liverpool, is nearly completed.——St. Catherine's Catholic Church, Penrith, was opened on the 11th inst. It has been erected from designs and under the direction of Mr. Atkinson, of Carlisle, and is of decorated architecture, with high open roof. The chancel is divided from the body of the church by a light rood screen. The east window, by Scott and Son, of Carlisle, contains, in six compartments, the principal events in the life of the Saviour.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT OXFORD.

The introductory meeting was held on Tuesday, the 18th, in the Sheldonian Theatre, the Marquis of Northampton in the Chair. In the Town-hall, at night, Dr. Harrington, the principal of Brazennose, read a paper on St. Mary's Church, now under repair externally. The Architectural section met on Wednesday, and the following papers were read:—On Dorchester Church, by Mr. E. A. Freeman; on the Construction of Timber-houses in Berkshire, by the Rev. James Clutterbuck; on the Art of Glass Painting, and the Ancient Glass of Oxford, by Mr. C. Winston; and on the Manor-house of Mere, Wilts, by Mr. Nesbit.

We shall have something to say next week.

Miscellanea.

Provincial.—The enlargement and improvement of the Guildhall, Southampton, is in progress. When finished, the alterations will enable the hall to hold 800 to 1,000 persons.——The inhabitants of Merthyr Tydvil have been presented by Sir John Guest, bart., M.P., with 1,000*l*. to help them to build a new town-hall. This spirited example was followed up as spiritedly by the tradesmen of the place, thirty-seven of whom at once subscribed their 25*l*. each, and a long list of others 10*l*. and 5*l*. each. The building, under such auspices, is of course to be forthwith erected.——At a meeting of Dukinfield ratepayers the sum of 1,050*l*. was promised in half an hour for the erection of a new bridge over the Tame.——The trustees of Sir J. W. Ramsden, bart., have considered suggestions made by the committee of the Huddersfield Improvement Commissioners, and have published a revised plan, from which it appears that the principal street, to be called "John William Street," will be made sixty-six feet wide, and provided with a back; several other streets also to have that necessary sanitary appendage. The plan, however, does not provide increased market accommodation, nor any open square or place, as "lungs," in the centre of this populous town.

Model Dwellings for Needlewomen and Others.—Liberal contributions received in response to an appeal by the Bishop of London, have enabled the committee appointed for the purpose, to purchase a freehold site in Portpool-lane, Gray's Inn-road, on which is to be erected a model dwelling for 20 families and 12s single women, while an existing building is to be converted into a washhouse for the neighbourhood. Under the washhouse will be repositories for perishable goods—such as those of street costermongers. The accommodation for 20 families will consist of two buildings four stories in height, one having three tenements with three rooms on each floor, and the other two tenements with two rooms on each floor, a scullery, &c., being provided for each family; whilst to both houses there will be an open staircase, and to the larger one a gallery of communication. The 12s single women will occupy 64 rooms on a building of four stories divided by a central staircase, with corridor on each side forming a lobby to eight bedrooms, each 12 feet 6 inches long by 8 feet 6 inches wide, and large enough for two persons. The charge is to be 1s. each person, or 2s. per room weekly. Except the washhouse roof the buildings will be fireproof, and the cost, including site, will be from 9,000*l*. to 10,000*l*. The actual sum received does not exceed 5,300*l*., and the committee are naturally anxious for further assistance to avoid borrowing on mortgage.

Designs for the 1851 Medal Prizes.—115 designs in plaster, and ten drawings for medals, have been received in competition, and are now on view at the House of the Society of Arts, in the Adelphi.

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